

# ARIZONA MINER.



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## Arizona Miner.

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## OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

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This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of minerals from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and well-stocked—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business and tourist.  
The Table of this House shall not be excelled anywhere. Board, three dollars per day.  
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### "THE EXCHANGE"

A GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing two hundred and fifty furnished rooms, extending from the street to the city. Having completed repairs, it is now open at the lowest rates. Prices low to suit the times.  
**T. SARGENT, Proprietor.**

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Agent for the purchase and shipping of  
**MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.**  
Special attention given to Quartz Mill Machinery and Findings, and Mining Material of every description. Being a Practical Machinist, and giving my personal attention to the execution of my work, I can guarantee the best class of work at the lowest prices in the city. Having completed repairs, it is now open at the lowest rates. Prices low to suit the times.  
Prepared to furnish Machinists' Tools of every description, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, and all other kinds, furnished at short notice. Agents for the lowest manufacturers' prices. The eastern States will be reliably furnished with costs of Mining Machinery of every description on application.  
By permission to Governor F. F. Low, Mendocino, Stockton, Jacob Underhill & Co., Francisco. J. W. Stow, Russell & Erwin, San Francisco. Coffey & Blodson, San Francisco. George K. Glynas, Chief Engineer, San Francisco Navigation Company, San Francisco. No. 120 Front St., San Francisco. 17m3

## TNA IRON WORKS,

8 E. cor. Fremont and Tehama sts.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Quartz Mill, Saw Mill,  
Grinding mill, and amalgamating machinery of all kinds.

For this coast of the celebrated "Tyler Wheel," of which there are now upwards of 100 in use in the Atlantic States and on this Coast, giving full particulars forwarded to any address.  
Wheeler & Randall's, Hephurn & Peterson's Amalgams, and all other kinds, furnished at short notice. Agents for the Pacific Coast for  
**Dunbar's Patent Packing.**  
Number of recommendations can be furnished from parties using the same in this State.  
**Hanscom's Crusher.**  
Not now in use in this State.  
Special attention will be given to drawings of machinery. Parties purchasing machinery will be furnished with a set of drawings of free of expense.  
Special attention to business we hope to merit the approval of the public, and shall always endeavor to prompt and give satisfaction to our customers.  
**Hanscom & Co.**

### LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

**GRAY & CO.,**  
LA PAZ AND PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,  
Merchants.  
July 1, 1864. v1n8

### LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that in a few days he will receive by the schooner Towanda, a large stock of goods, comprising a large stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe  
A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Havana Cigars, Cigarito Paper

Hats, Dried Fruits,

1000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Barley

200 Sacks of Beans.

A lot of Potatoes and Onions.

20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and

which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

**LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH.**

**MANUEL RAVENA.**

### LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. B. CASWELL, J. F. ELLIS.

## Caswell & Ellis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

### STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

AGENTS FOR

CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS CO.

No. 1, Arcadia Block,

Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles.

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## TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

### UNION WAGON FACTORY.

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

**Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,**

—AND—

### Turning in Wood

AND

### IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

**BANNING & CO.**

Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

## H. NEWMARK & CO.,

Wholesale dealer in

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS.

ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 5 and 6.

Los Angeles, February, 1866. 5m

### I. H. Levy and C.

Min-Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES—Iron, Hard-

ware—Crockery—Groceries and

Liquors—and a

Great variety of General MERCHANDISE.

Mar9-5-tf

### L. B. JEWELL,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

(With M. A. FRANKLIN, Druggist and Photo-

grapher.)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Watches and jewelry sent by mail from Arizona

carefully repaired and returned.

### Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known under the firm name of Clutter & Darling, Dealers in

Drugs and Medicines in the Town of Prescott A. T. is this day dissolved by mutual consent

**E. DARLING.**

All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle with E. Darling, who will continue the business at the old stand.

**E. DARLING.**  
Prescott, A. T. Feb. 27, 1867. 5-3t.

### THE ELECTION LAW.

Extracts from Chap. XXIV of the Code of Arizona, and the Amendments thereto.

SEC. 1. THERE shall be held throughout the Territory, on the first Wednesday in June of each year, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly, and such officers as may be required by law to be chosen at such election, to be called the general election: Provided that members of the Legislative Council shall be elected for two years.

#### Of the Disabilities and Qualifications of Electors.

SEC. 6. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Guadalupe on the 30th day of May, 1848, and the Gadsden treaty of 1854, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the Territory six months next preceding the election, and the county or precinct in which he claims his vote ten days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this Territory, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 8. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector. A crime shall be deemed infamous which is punishable by death, or by imprisonment in the State Prison.

SEC. 9. Absence from this Territory on business of the Territory, or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

#### Of the place of holding Elections.

SEC. 10. The election shall be held in each precinct established by law, provided that any precinct containing over four hundred voters may be divided by the board of county commissioners, and an election held in each.

#### Of Inspectors, Judges and Clerks.

SEC. 11. The justice of the peace in each precinct, and two qualified electors of such precinct, shall constitute a board of judges of election. The justice shall be chairman of the board, if present; if not, the board shall appoint a chairman from their own number, who shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said board.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of each inspector to be at the place where the polls are to be opened, from eight o'clock in the morning until sunset, on the day of the election. Should such inspector not appear at eight o'clock in the morning, the electors present at the place where the polls are to be opened may appoint an inspector for the precinct.

SEC. 13. The board of inspectors for each precinct shall, before the time of opening the polls, appoint two suitable persons to act as clerks.

SEC. 14. Before any election shall be opened, the inspectors, judges, and clerks shall each before any officer authorized to administer oaths, take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned him by law. If there is no person present authorized to administer oaths, the inspectors shall administer the same to the judges and clerks, and one of the judges shall then administer the oath to the inspectors.

#### Of opening the Polls.

SEC. 15. At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until sunset, at which time the judges shall close the polls: Provided, that the judges of the election may take a recess of one hour at any time they may think proper during the day, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 16. The board of judges, before they commence receiving ballots, shall cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of voting that the polls are opened.

#### Of Voting.

SEC. 17. The voting shall be by ballot. The ballot shall be a paper ticket containing the names of the persons for whom the elector intends to vote, and designating the office to which each person so named is intended by him to be chosen.

SEC. 18. Whenever any person offers to vote, the inspector shall pronounce his name in an audible voice, and if there be no objection to the qualification of such person as an elector, shall receive his ballot, and in the presence of the other judges, put the same, without being opened or examined, into the ballot box.

SEC. 19. The name of each elector whose ballot has been thus received, shall be immediately entered by each clerk in the column of his poll list, headed "names of voters," numbering each name in the additional column, as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

#### Of Challenges.

SEC. 20. Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified, by the inspector or either of the judges, or by any legal voter; and it shall in all cases be the duty of the inspector and each of the judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

SEC. 21. When any person offering to vote is challenged, it shall be the duty of the board of judges to declare to him the qualifications of an elector.

SEC. 22. If such person shall still insist that he is entitled to vote, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, the board of judges, in their discretion, may administer an oath or affirmation to the voter: You do swear (or affirm) that you will support the constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory; that you will true faith and allegiance bear to the same, and defend them against all enemies whatsoever; that you are a citizen

of the United States; that you are of the age of twenty-one years, according to the best of your information and belief; that you have resided in this Territory six months next preceding this election, and in this county (or precinct, as the case may be) ten days; and that you have not before voted this day.

SEC. 23. If the person thus challenged shall take the oath as tendered to him by the board of judges, he shall be admitted to vote, and it shall not be lawful, after he has taken such oath or affirmation, for said board to examine any witnesses touching his want of qualifications; but if he shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered to him, his vote shall be rejected.

SEC. 24. If the vote of any person be challenged on the ground that he has been convicted of an infamous crime, or disfranchised by any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not be required to answer any questions, respecting such alleged conviction; and in the absence of any authenticated record of such facts, it may be competent for two disinterested witnesses upon oath to prove the same.

SEC. 25. When the polls are closed, proclamation thereof shall be made at the place of voting, and no vote shall be afterwards received.

#### Of Counting and Receiving Votes.

SEC. 26. As soon as the polls are closed on the afternoon of the day of election, the judges shall open the ballot box and commence counting the votes, and in no case shall the ballot box be removed from the room in which any election may be held, until all the ballots are counted; the counting of the ballots shall in all cases be public. The ballots shall be taken out carefully, one by one, by the chairman or one of the judges, who shall open them, and read aloud the name of each person contained therein, and the office for which every such person is voted for. Each clerk shall write down each office to be filled and the name of each person voted for such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud by the chairman or judge. The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment until all are counted.

SEC. 27. If two tickets are folded together, they shall both be rejected; and if more persons are designated on any ticket for any office than are to be elected for such office, such part of the ticket shall not be counted for any of them; but no ticket shall be lost for want of form, if the board of judges can determine to their satisfaction the person voted for and the office intended.

#### Declaring the Result of Elections.

SEC. 28. As soon as all the votes are read off and counted, a certificate shall be drawn up on each of the papers containing the poll list and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each person voted for, has received, and designating the office to which he was voted for, which number shall be written in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the clerks, the judges, and inspector; one of said certificates with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be retained by the inspector and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be preserved by the judges or chairman. The other of the certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed up by the inspector, and endorsed "election returns," and be directed and delivered, or sent by the chairman to the county recorder of the county, in which the election is held.

SEC. 29. The said package shall be delivered to the county recorder by one of the judges or clerks, or by the chairman, or by any private hand, or by mail. If sent by private hand, the person delivering it shall, before the county clerk, take and subscribe an affidavit that the package was delivered to him by one of the judges (naming him), that it has not been out of his possession since it was received, and has undergone no alteration while in his possession. The affidavit shall be endorsed on the package. If sent by mail it shall be mailed by one of the judges; and the post master shall make an endorsement that he received it from one of the judges (naming him).

SEC. 30. No tally paper, poll list, or certificate, returned from any election, shall be set aside or rejected for want of form; nor on account of its not being strictly in accordance with the directions of this act, if the same can be satisfactorily understood.

SEC. 31. On the tenth day after the day of election, or as soon as he shall have received the returns from each precinct of the county, if he receive them within that time, the county recorder shall proceed to estimate the vote of the county, a statement of which shall be drawn up and signed by him. The statement shall contain the names of the persons voted for; the office to fill which each person was voted for; the number of votes given at each precinct to each of such persons, and the number of votes given to each in the county; and the same shall be filed, together with the returns from each precinct, in his office.

SEC. 32. The person having the highest number of votes given for each office to be filled by the votes of a single county, shall be declared elected; and the county recorder shall immediately make out and deliver, or send to him, a certificate of election, signed by said recorder, and authenticated by the seal of his office.

#### Of the Election of County Recorder.

SEC. 33. When a county recorder is to be elected, the judge of probate shall examine the returns so soon as they are filed, and issue to the person chosen a certificate of election, in the form prescribed in the preceding section.

#### Of the Election of Territorial Officers.

SEC. 34. When there are officers voted for who are chosen by the qualified electors of the Territory, it shall be the duty of each county recorder, as soon as the statement of the vote of his county is made out, as required in section thirty-one of this chapter, to copy therefrom so much as relates to the votes given for such officers, certify to the correctness thereof, under his hand and seal of his office, and transmit the same to the secretary of the Territory, endorsing on the package the words "Election returns." On the sixth day after the day of election, or so soon

as the returns shall have been received from all the counties of the Territory, if received within that time, the secretary of the Territory shall compare and estimate the vote and declare the person elected, and make out and file in his office a statement, thereof, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted to the person so ascertained to be elected, which shall be a sufficient commission.

SEC. 35. No certificate shall be withheld on account of any defect or informality in the return of any election, if it can with reasonable certainty be ascertained from such return what office is intended, and who is entitled to such certificate; nor shall any commission be withheld by the governor on account of any such defect or informality of any returns made to the office of the secretary of the Territory.

SEC. 36. If any person shall directly or indirectly use any threats, menace, or force, or any corrupt means or device, at or previous to, any election held pursuant to this chapter, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 37. If any person shall furnish any elector wishing to vote at any election, held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, who cannot read, with a ticket, such person informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name or names written or printed thereon, for whom such person wishes to vote, but that such ticket contains no such names, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 38. If any person shall defraud any elector at any such election by deceiving and causing him to vote for a different person for any office than such elector desired or intended to vote for, or shall fraudulently attempt to deceive, and cause such elector thus to vote for a different person for any office than he intended and desired to vote for, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 39. If any person not having the legal qualification of an elector, shall fraudulently vote or shall fraudulently attempt to vote at any election, such person on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 40. If any elector shall vote more than once at any election, or shall knowingly hand in two or more tickets folded together, or shall attempt to vote more than once at the same election, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 41. If any inspector, judge, or clerk of any election, while acting as such, shall induce or attempt to induce any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector shall desire to vote, such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 42. If any chairman, judge or clerk, of an election, shall, previous to putting the ballot of any elector in the ballot box, attempt to pry into or find out any name or names on such ballot which shall have been handed in by said elector in a folded form; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk of any election shall open, or suffer the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to the board of judges to be opened or examined into previous to putting the same into the ballot box; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk of an election, shall make or place any mark or device on any folded ballot which has been handed in to the board of judges by any elector, with a view to ascertain the name of any person or persons for whom such elector shall have voted at any such election; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk shall have fraudulently or illegally allowed any elector to vote at any election, every such inspector, judge, or clerk so offending, upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 43. If the secretary of the Territory, or any chairman, judge, board of judges, or clerk of an election, or clerk of any of the district court, on whom any duty is enjoined by this chapter, shall be guilty of any willful neglect of such duty, or of any fraudulent or corrupt conduct in the execution of any such duty, he or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 44. It is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the Territory, after the expiration of forty days from and after each election for a delegate to Congress, to certify to the attorney-general any and all failures and omissions of the county recorders in their respective counties, to comply with the provisions of this chapter in returning or certifying the returns of certificates of any such election to the office of the secretary of the Territory; and every such certificate of the secretary of the Territory, sealed with the Territorial seals, shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of any such failure or omission herein specified on the part of the county recorder, in any trial or indictment against him therefor.

SEC. 45. It shall be the especial duty of the attorney-general to present all violations of this chapter, which shall come to his knowledge, to the consideration of the proper grand jury.

SEC. 46. The term of all officers elected under the provisions of this chapter shall expire on the last day of June in the year in which such term of office ceases. And the term of all officers elected under such provisions, except delegates in Congress, shall commence on the first day of July next after the general election; but all vacancies filled at any such election shall commence and terminate according to the exigency of such vacancy.

Approved Nov. 10, 1864. Amendments

Section 9, of the Supervisors Act, makes them Board of canvassers to declare the election returns.

AN ACT

Allowing Persons in the Military Service and

Others to Vote at Elections.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:—

SEC. 1. All legal voters, citizens of this Territory, who may be in the military service of the United States or this Territory, or who may be engaged in any campaign against hostile Indians, shall have the right to vote at all elections, and for all officers for whom they could legally vote in their respective precincts, as provided by chapter twenty-four of the civil Code of this Territory, and shall not forfeit their residence by reason of any absence while engaged in such service or campaign.

SEC. 2. At nine o'clock in the forenoon on the day of any election aforesaid, the legal voters aforesaid shall proceed to elect judges and inspectors, who shall immediately give public notice of the hour of such day, and the place when and where they will open the polls, and they shall appoint two clerks, and shall receive, canvass, and record the votes, and conduct the election as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of the chapter aforesaid; and shall, in like manner, cause to be delivered, within ten days after such election, to the county recorders of the several counties in which such voters are legally entitled to vote (which name of county shall be either written or printed on each ballot), a tally list, which shall contain the names of each person voted for, and the office for which such person was voted for; and a tally of the number of votes received by each shall be made opposite their respective names, and the whole number of votes received by each person shall be expressed in writing and figures at the bottom of each tally list aforesaid, which shall be certified to be correct by the board, and with the votes cast for such county shall be transmitted under seal as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The judges of election aforesaid shall have power to cause the arrest of any person who may interfere, or in any way prevent any person legally entitled to vote, from casting such vote, or who may in any way interrupt the proceedings of such meeting, or who may commit any breach of the peace, and detain him in custody (but not depriving him of the right to vote if he be a legal voter) until complaint can be made against him before the proper officer, and cause him to be tried for the offence. Except as herein specified, the elections aforesaid shall be conducted as required by chapter twenty-four of the civil Code aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Nov. 9, 1864.

### MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

The Austin *Reveille* gives the following particulars of the connection which the Moities, a tribe of Indians residing on the Wasatch Mountains of Utah, had with this memorable and bloody occurrence:

These Indians were formerly regarded by the dwellers upon the Colorado and travelers between Salt Lake and Los Angeles as warlike, and the most dangerous and troublesome in that section of country. They have until lately been very friendly with the Mormons, and appeared in a great measure to be under their control. The mutual friendship, however, was only for the purpose of alliance against others, and when the opposite became numerous and strong the Indians transferred their friendship. In this condition there is a prospect of verifying the old adage that "where thieves fall out honest men get their dues." These Indians are now ready to reveal their knowledge of the crimes committed by their old allies, the Mormons, and in which they had participated. They have, perhaps, lately learned that murder and robbery are considered as crimes, for which punishment is meted, if committed by whites, but probably fancy that Indians are not punishable, such crimes being thought commendable by them. The Moities reside in that part of the country where the Mountain Meadows are situated, and were witnesses and participants in the terrible massacre there committed by the Mormons a number of years ago. Of that horrid transaction they retain a vivid recollection, and the particulars of it they are anxious to reveal. They report their acquaintance with the leading Mormons who participated in the massacre, the disposal of the property, and also that there are several children yet in Indian captivity who were taken from the murdered emigrants. The fact that there are children yet in captivity should induce the Government to make some exertion for their rescue, and to renew its investigations into the murder of so many men, women and children. We believe that while Cradlebaugh was judge in Utah the affair was pretty well settled, and the massacre fixed beyond a doubt upon the Mormons and their leaders. A vast amount of testimony was taken, and several reports made by the